

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MICHAEL HENDERSON,  
Plaintiff,

v.

DEPUTY SING, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 16-cv-01090 RMW (PR)

**ORDER OF SERVICE; DIRECTING  
DEFENDANT TO FILE DISPOSITIVE  
MOTION OR NOTICE REGARDING  
SUCH MOTION**

Plaintiff, a California state pretrial detainee, proceeding pro se, filed a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis in a separate order. For the reasons stated below, the court orders service on Deputy Hamilton and dismisses the remaining defendants.

**DISCUSSION**

A. Standard of Review

A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek

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monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. See id. § 1915A(b)(1), (2). Pro se pleadings must, however, be liberally construed. See Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

#### B. Plaintiff's Claims

In the complaint, plaintiff alleges that in February 2016, he was housed at the Santa Rita Jail. While at the jail, plaintiff got sick and was placed on antibiotics and prednisone for asthma. On February 11, 2016, plaintiff filed an administrative grievance complaining about being forced to be in the freezing cold while he was wheezing and coughing. Plaintiff states that, as a result of the grievance, Deputy Hamilton instructed jail staff not to answer plaintiff's call button. Plaintiff describes needing help because of wheezing and shortness of breath, but no one assisted him. Plaintiff also declares that Deputy Hamilton "tossed" plaintiff's cell during a search and then threatened plaintiff that if plaintiff submitted an administrative grievance naming Deputy Hamilton, plaintiff would get the "ass whooping of [his] life." Liberally construed, plaintiff has stated a cognizable claim of retaliation against Deputy Hamilton.

Plaintiff has also named as defendants Deputy Sing, Alameda County Sheriff's Department, and Corizon Health Services. However, plaintiff proffers no facts linking Deputy Sing to any constitutional violation. At most, plaintiff states that he informed Deputy Sing that he needed medical help, but plaintiff did not receive medical help until the nurse came to aid him. Instead, Deputy Sing asked plaintiff if plaintiff needed to have his blood sugar checked. About 45 minutes after the nurse checked plaintiff, Deputy Sing came back to plaintiff and directed plaintiff to cuff up. Even liberally construed, plaintiff has not set forth sufficient, plausible facts to state a

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1 cognizable claim of any constitutional violation against Deputy Sing. Similarly, plaintiff proffers  
2 no facts linking Corizon Health Services to any constitutional violation.

3 Further, although local governments are “persons” subject to liability under 42 U.S.C.  
4 Section 1983 where official policy or custom causes a constitutional tort, see Monell v. Dep’t of  
5 Social Servs., 436 U.S. 658, 690 (1978), in order to impose municipal liability under Section 1983  
6 for a violation of constitutional rights resulting from governmental inaction or omission, a plaintiff  
7 must show: (1) that the plaintiff possessed a constitutional right of which he or she was deprived;  
8 (2) that the municipality had a policy; (3) that this policy amounts to deliberate indifference to the  
9 plaintiff’s constitutional rights; and (4) that the policy is the moving force behind the constitutional  
10 violation. See Plumeau v. School Dist. #40 County of Yamhill, 130 F.3d 432, 438 (9th Cir. 1997).  
11 Plaintiff has not done so.

12 Accordingly, Deputy Sing, Corizon Health Services, and the Alameda County Sheriff’s  
13 Department are dismissed with leave to amend if plaintiff believes in good faith that he can state a  
14 cognizable claim against them.

### 15 CONCLUSION

16 For the foregoing reasons, the court hereby orders as follows:

17 1. The clerk of the court shall mail a Notice of Lawsuit and Request for Waiver of  
18 Service of Summons, two copies of the Waiver of Service of Summons, a copy of the Notice of  
19 Removal and all attachments thereto, and a copy of this order to Deputy Hamilton at the Santa  
20 Rita Jail.

21 The clerk of the court shall also mail a courtesy copy of the complaint and a copy of this  
22 order to the Alameda County Counsel at 1221 Oak Street, Suite 450, Oakland CA 94612. The  
23 clerk shall mail a copy of this order to plaintiff.

24 2. Defendant is cautioned that Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires  
25 him to cooperate in saving unnecessary costs of service of the summons and complaint. Pursuant

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1 to Rule 4, if defendant, after being notified of this action and asked by the court, on behalf of  
2 plaintiff, to waive service of the summons, fails to do so, he will be required to bear the cost of  
3 such service unless good cause is shown for his failure to sign and return the waiver form. If  
4 service is waived, this action will proceed as if defendant had been served on the date that the  
5 waiver is filed and defendant will not be required to serve and file an answer before sixty (60)  
6 days from the date on which the request for waiver was sent. Defendant is asked to read the  
7 statement set forth at the bottom of the waiver form that more completely describes the duties of  
8 the parties with regard to waiver of service of the summons. If service is waived after the date  
9 provided in the Notice but before defendant has been personally served, the Answer shall be due  
10 sixty (60) days from the date on which the request for waiver was sent or twenty (20) days from  
11 the date the waiver form is filed, whichever is later.

12 3. No later than sixty (60) days from the filing date of this order, defendant shall file a  
13 motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion with respect to the cognizable claims in  
14 the complaint.

15 Any motion for summary judgment shall be supported by adequate factual documentation  
16 and shall conform in all respects to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Defendant is  
17 advised that summary judgment cannot be granted, nor qualified immunity found, if material facts  
18 are in dispute. If defendant is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary  
19 judgment, he shall so inform the court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due.

20 4. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion shall be filed with the court and  
21 served on defendant no later than twenty-eight (28) days from the date defendant's motion is filed.  
22 Plaintiff is advised to read Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Celotex Corp. v.  
23 Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986) (holding party opposing summary judgment must come forward with  
24 evidence showing triable issues of material fact on every essential element of his claim).

25 5. Defendant shall file a reply brief no later than fourteen (14) days after plaintiff's

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1 opposition is filed.

2 6. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No  
3 hearing will be held on the motion unless the court so orders at a later date.


4 7. All communications by the plaintiff with the court must be served on defendant or  
5 defendant's counsel, by mailing a true copy of the document to defendant or defendant's counsel.

6 8. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.  
7 No further court order is required before the parties may conduct discovery.

8 9. It is plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the court  
9 and all parties informed of any change of address and must comply with the court's orders in a  
10 timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute  
11 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 DATED: 7/25/2016

  
RONALD M. WHYTE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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